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L201B QUIZ (2) Chapter 11& 12

Ch 11

1- In terms of connotation, 'ladies' can hold one connotation. As a term of address, 'ladies' may have respectful connotations (as in the phrase 'ladies and gentlemen'). **NO**

True

False 😊

2- One of the most important differences between blogging and diary writing is that a public blog can be accessed by virtually limited numbers of people unknown to the author, which would only be the case for a diary if it were published. **NO**

True

False 😊

3- Speech genre is the French word for 'type' or 'kind' and it is often used to refer to specific literary forms, especially the classical genres of tragedy, comedy, epic, lyric and satire.

True

False 😊

4- The power of words is found in the words themselves. It is not found in the social and institutional contexts within which language is used.

True

False 😊

5- Denotation is associated with what the word suggests or implies. **NO**

True

False 😊

6- The meaning of a typeface is associated with a text made of the same or similar typefaces, **NO**

True 😊

False

7- A letter of recommendation will often depend less on how it is written than on who it is from: **NO**

True 😊

False

8- Diaries, blogs and lecture notes can all be considered examples of vernacular literacy practices. **NO**

True 😊

False

9- 'Language alone' is meaningful only on a theoretical level

True 😊

False

10- To understanding texts, it requires us to consider the purposes for which people use them, and this requires us to think about the genre, or conventional type, of any text we analyze.

True 😊

False

11- Sara is feeling blue as she did not do her test well. Here blue is used as a denotation.

- True
- **False**

12- In the sentence, "John is a chicken; he cannot even kill a chicken." Chicken is used twice and they both mean the same.

- True
- **False**

Q: Drag & Drop the terms into the correct spaces - Match each of the terms to its corresponding definition.

Drag & Drop the terms into the correct spaces:

is the use of not only the verbal (words), but also colors and images and possibly audio features as well.

is a term that was introduced by Saussure to describe meaningful symbols within a system.

are the routines and ways in which people are involved when reading and writing or the ways they use written texts to communicate.

Antonyms Multimodality

Literacy Practices Signs

Answers for Q1

1. ...**Multimodality**... is the use of not only the verbal (words), but also colors and images and possibly audio features as well.
2. ...**Sign**.. is a term that was introduced by Saussure to describe meaningful symbols within a system.
3. ...**Literacy practices**.... are the routines and ways in which people are involved when reading and writing or the ways they use written texts to communicate.
4. ... **Antonyms**... are words that have opposite meaning in a language.



Answers for Q2

1. When a sign from one language is adopted into another language or system. Saussure argued that its meaning or other features might change **(Borrowing)**
2. A concept that was introduced by Saussure to describe meaningful symbols within a system..... **(Signs)**
3. A concept that was introduced by Saussure to refer to the importance of the difference between different signs to give meaning to a sign **(Meaningful differences)**
4. A term that means that words have multiple layers of meaning that are based on the different contexts where the word has been used **(Polyvalent)**
5. A text with a specific structure or type that is based on the purpose for which it was written and the medium used **(Genre)**
6. Words that have opposite meaning in a sentence **(Antonyms)**
7. The routines and ways in which people are involved when reading and writing or the ways they use written texts to communicate **(Literacy practice)**
8. The use of not only the verbal (words), but also colors and images and possibly audio features as well. **(Multimodality)**
9. **(Connotation)** is the meaning that a word suggests and which it gains through the history of its use.

Ch 12

1. The boys swam with the fishes. This is an example of
 - a. **overgeneralization of grammar rules of inflection.**
 - b. overextension of the meaning of a word to refer to more than the word usually refers
 - c. focus on content words rather than function words.

2. Which is **not a disadvantage** of the English writing system:
 - a. **the different spellings of homophones in the English language indicating the meaning of each**
 - b. the silent letters which are a result of spellings that remained frozen even when pronunciation changed
 - c. the lack of one to one correspondence between phonemes and graphemes

3. Which is a **disadvantage** of the English writing system?
 - a. the different spellings of homophones in the English language indicating the meaning of each
 - b. **the lack of one to one correspondence between phonemes and graphemes**
 - c. the way in which the words breakdown into onset and rime denoting regularity of letter combinations

4. Which is a **disadvantage** of the English writing system?
 - a. morphemes may retain the same surface form in different contexts
 - b. **the silent letters which are a result of spellings that remained frozen even when pronunciation changed**
 - c. the different spellings of homophones in the English language indicating the meaning of each

5. The **challenges of learning to read and write in the English writing system** are caused by
 - a. **all answers are correct**
 - b. frozen spellings
 - c. borrowed words

6. **Orthography** can be defined as
 - a. the challenges of the English writing system
 - b. **the spelling system of a language**
 - c. the first discoveries of reading and writing

7. I will read bookin this weekend, one for fun and another for a course I am studying. The above is an example of
 - a. **interference in the speech of bilinguals**
 - b. a stage in the predictable developmental path of a child's language acquisition.
 - c. strong -weak stress pattern in English

8. I paid \$ 15 for this T- shirt. The highlighted sign above is

- a. **an example of a logograph**
- b. an example of a sign in a syllabic system
- c. an example of a sign in an alphabetic system.

9. When a child imitates a full phrase, they heard from an adult without necessarily understanding the individual words of the phrase, that is called

- a. critical period
- b. **formulaic language**
- c. telegraphic speech
- d. baby talk

10. Chomsky's nativist theory mainly addresses

- a. **the underlying ability to understand and speak a language that a child has at birth.**
- b. importance of meaning making and speech acts performed in a child's use of language
- c. the role of imitation in the process of a child's language acquisition.

11. Communicative Competence is a term that refers to

- a. knowledge of the underlying rules of language
- b. the actual use of language by a child.
- c. **knowledge of the correct grammar rules in addition to rules of appropriate use.**

12. The person who looks after the child, bathes the child, feeds him/her, and provides him/her with the necessary linguistic input is

- a. bilingual
- b. **a caregiver**
- c. a loud speaker
- d. a competent speaker

13. [**H**] for Hospital is an example of

- a. **Logographic**
- b. Pictographic
- c. Alphabetic symbol

14. When Ali says "**Baba car**" he is using.

- a. content and function words
- b. function words
- c. **content words**

15. Mommy Hat is an example of
- child directed speech
 - telegraphic speech**
 - formulaic language
16. Two years nine-month-old Ben sees a lion in a zoo and calls it a cat.
- underestimates
 - under-extends
 - over-extends.**
17. The knowledge for learning to talk in English for a child involves acquiring
- ability to read and write
 - the vowel and the consonant sounds, active vocabulary, aspects of grammar, prosodic features**
 - ability to differentiate only between vowels and consonant sounds.
18. Writing systems around the world are based on the principle:
- symbols should represent sound or symbols should represent meaning**
 - signs and symbols represent the emergent literacy
 - signs and symbols represent only sounds
19. According to Chomsky the grammar of all languages is based on "**universal principles**". This means....
- All languages have nouns and verbs and the word order and details of morphology are the same.
 - All language grammar rules are learnt by all children by the time they are three years old.
 - All languages have nouns and verbs but the word order and details of morphology may be different**
20. Child directed speech is
- the way adults speak to children using simple vocabulary, slower delivery and exaggerated intonation**
 - the way young children speak using simple vocabulary, exaggerated intonation, and slower delivery
 - the way young children use language and make creative mistakes in grammar.
- 
21. These **lines drawn** by 2.5-year-old. Allen is an example of
- Logograph
 - Emergent literacy**
 - Pictograph

22. Children's early mistakes in generalising rules show

- a. their creative minds are at play
- b. they try to imitate the adults to learn the rules
- c. they are not receptive to the grammar

23. When a very young child sees a kitten, and says (uh uh)

- a. linguistic competence.
- b. It is conversation without words.
- c. Communicative competence.

24. Which of the following is an example of a rime that we draw children's attention to when teaching them spelling?

- a. BLock, BLink, BLast
- b. bug, rug, mug, hug
- c. FRIENDship, FRIENDIY, beFRIEND

25. I bought this watch for 900 (\$). The highlighted sign above is

- a. an example of a sign the syllabic system
- b. a sign in the alphabetic system

26. School literacy practice among the Trackton community was

- a. private and children were surrounded by books to which they responded.
- b. rich in teaching opportunities where children got it right.
- c. highly social, interactive with opportunities to explore.

27. "You are an really an angel. Thank you.

This sentence said by a 3 year old to her aunt, when she gives her candy is an example of:

- A. communication without words .
- B. telegraphic speech .
- C. formulaic speech .
- D. babbling

Select one: True OR False

1. Children are able to deduce the meaning of whole phrases from the communicative context, without necessarily analysing the into their component parts.
 - True
 - False
2. Children may develop linguistic competence before being able to demonstrate it in their linguistic performance.
 - True
 - False
3. Children must develop communicative performance before acquiring the communicative competence represented in when to speak, when not and as to what to talk about with whom, where, in what manner.
 - True
 - False
4. Young bilingual children while writing often mix signs from two languages.
 - True
 - False
5. All children are born with an awareness that language is made of building blocks.
 - True
 - False
6. When adults use exaggerated stress at the sentence level, the child's attention is drawn to the content words.
 - True
 - False
7. Minimal language input required to trigger language among small children must occur in the early years.
 - True
 - False
8. "I told you no more questions" says 2.5-year-old Sue. This is an example of formulaic language.
 - True
 - False
9. Social perspectives on learning to talk focuses on role of language in the social context and its functions.
 - True
 - False

10. **Universally** adults use exaggerated intonation and high pitch when talking to young children.

- True
- **False**

11. Homophones with different etymologies (like right and write) is a possible **advantage** of the English writing system.

- **True**
- False

12. Children begin by learning first the words of speech acts and then the **meaning of the speech act**.

- True
- **False**

13. Children have the innate ability for languages that follows an **unpredictable** developmental path.

- True
- **False**

14. The correspondence between phoneme and grapheme in English is one to one.

- True
- **False**

15. Learning to read and write in the alphabetic system has an advantage over the logographic system as **once the initial breakthrough (الفصل- اختراق) be applied.**

- **True**
- False

16. Logographs are part of a writing system where the **sign** represents **sound**.

- True
- **False**

17. Way" and "weight" are homonyms"

- True
- **False**

18. . All English-speaking children from a very young age can distinguish between the letter "b" and number "6".

- True
- **False**